To the Tune of " Mistletoe Bough." her meat chopper hanged on der vhitevashed vall, for no guatomers comed to der putcher's shtall-her amange manisen ros no longer in bisy, and der putcher poys all had a loilday, her abomaker's poy comed dere to achilde in der door of der zollar, but sthealed inside; der chopping masheen he peginned to make free he oried, "Dere ish nopody looking at me." Oh! der shoemaker's poy, Un, oh, der shoemaker's poy!

Der day goed avay, un der night comed on.
Ven der shoemaker vound dat his poy vas gone;
lis called up his vrow, un der search pegan
To look for der poy, und vind him if dey can.
Day seeked un asked for him at every door—
At der putcher's, der beker's, un groehery store
At der nager pier zellar, der shtation house,
But det answer dey getted vas "Nix cum arous."
Oh! der shoemaker's poy,
Un, oh, her shoemaker's poy!

Dey seeked him all night, un dey seeked him next tay,
Un far more ash a mont vas der duvvil to pay.
In der alleys, der housea, un efery blace round,
In der Toomba, in der rifer, un in de top pound.
Dey seeks him in vain undil veeks van bast,
Un der ahpemaker goed to his aw at st dat;
Un ven he'd pass by, all der boeples would cry,
"Dere goes der ahoemaker vot losed his poy.
(Oh' der ahoemaker's poy.
Un, oh, der ahoemaker's poy!

t lenkt der meat chopping masheen vas in need; ber putcher goed to it, un dere he seed pundle of pones; un der shoes vas dere, "et der long lost shoemaker a poy dit vear. Its jaws vere sthill vagging, un seemed to say, Ven no one vas here. I got in to blay— I closed mit a spring—un der poy so green, "aas made samage meat py der chopping masheen Oh! der shoemaker's poy, Der last of der shoemaker's poy.

A few days since Constable Judd was called upon to fulfill a writ of ejectment, issued by a sou of the Emerald Isle, who never waits for persuasion to do his duty, instantly called ou Pat, and found him seated in the house named in the writ, enjoying a "dudeen."

"Good morning, Pat," says Dan, pulling out his

"The top 'o the morning to yourself," replied

Bedad, an sure ye have, and why would ye be

after callin' ou me, sir!"
"I have a writ here, commanding me to eject
you and your goods from this house; it's rather
an unpleasant business, but—" "Ah, is it Michael O'Calligan that ordered ye,

shore F"
"Yes, sir; Michael is the man.
"And did he pay the cost, Mister Constable?"
"Certainly, we always demand advance costs in these cases."

"Thin ye're paid for yer work, shure!"

"Certainly."
"Thin ye can do it; divil a bit will Patrick

This rather astonished Dan, who expected, as is usual in such cases, to meet werious resistance. He doffed his coat, and after an hour's hard labor succeeded in removing the Irishman's household goods from the building into the street. Dan, fatigued with the labors he had performed, started away. In bidding him good-bye, Pat, who was cented on a part of his goods, with the "dudeen" still in his mouth, remarked:

"An I'm obliged to ye, sir, for saving me all the trouble."

"Faith, an wasn't I going to move? an' wasn't I jist takin' off me coat to log out the duds, sir, when you come and carried 'em all down for me, without chargin' me a cint at all? I'm much obliged to ye, sin and hope ye'll call agin whin Patrick O'Brien wants his goods carried down stairs, sir."

Dan suddenly had business in another place, though the joke was so good he could not help telling it afterwards.

Mike's Opinion of the Army Physician. "Arrah, Mister Charles! don't mind the doc-ther; he's a poor crayther entirely; little does he

"Why, what do you mean, Mike? He's physician to the forces."
"Bear me! and so he may be," said Mike, with a toss of his head: "those army docthers isn't worth their salt. It's truth I'm telling you. Sure, didn't he come to see me when I was sick in the hould? "How do you feel? says he. 'Terribly dhry in the mouth,' says I. 'But your bones,' says he; 'how's them!' 'As if cripples was kicking me,' says I. Well thin he wout away, and brought back two powders. 'Take them,' says he, 'and ye'll be cured in no time.' 'What's them?' says I. 'They are emetics,' says he. 'Blood and ages! says I; are they?' 'It's true what I tell ye,' says he; 'take them immediately.' I tuk them; and, would you believe me, Misther Charles, it's truth I'm telling ye, not one of them would stay on my stomach. So you see what a docther he is. Shure, he isn't worth his salt."

LIEUT. D—, late of the regular army, when at Washington last fall under somewhat peculiar circumstances, was introduced to a young lady at some reception. After some ordinary remarks upon commonplace topics, the lady said, "Our city is very full of you Army gentlemen at present; may I ask you if you are here on leave?" "I am not," answered D.; "Gen. Hancock desired to have a personal interview with me upon important business, and prevailed upon the Adjutant General to order me here for the purpose." As Capt. D. was once heard to remark, "exactly." The General saw poor D., too, and he entered uplate of the regular army, when The General saw poor D., too, and he entered up-on civil pursuits under the provisions of the late Army bill in consequence. D. was something of a wit, too. When asked by the inspecting officer, "What small-arm, Mr. D., do you consider best adapted to the colored soldiers?" "Razors," promptly answered D.

Knows How it is Himself.—"I give and be-queath to Mary, my wife, the sum o' one brundred pounds a year," said an old farmer. "Is that written down, measter?"

lied the lawyer; "but she is not so "Yea," replied the lawyer; "but she is not so old but she may narry again. Won't you make any change in that case? Most people do."

"Ay! do they!" said the farmer. "Well, write again, and say, "If my wife marries again, I give and bequeath to her the sum of two hundred pounds a year. That'll do, won't it, measter!"

"Why, it's just doubling the sum she would receive if she remained unmarried," said the lawyer; "it is generally the other way—the legacy is lessened if the widow marries again."

"Ay!" said the farmer; "but him as takes her'll deserve it."

ALL THE SAME.—When the celebrated engineer Brunel, who accomplished the desperate experi-ment of tunucling the Thames river, was brought before a committee of the British Parliament, be before a committee of the British Parliament, he was asked if a speed of eighty miles per hour on a certain railroad, would be much more dangerous to the traveller upon it than a speed of forty.

"It would be just the same," said he.

"And a speed of ninety!"

"Just the same."

"And a speed of one hundred!"

"Just the same. For," added he, if the cars should run off the track at the rate of forty miles per hour, the passengers would all go to ruin—and at one hundred miles mer hour the result and

per hour, the passengers would all go to ruin—and at one hundred miles per hour, they could not conveniently go any further."

A LADY recently dressing for a ball, surprised her husband with the inquiry:

"My dear, how does my hair look?"

"I don't know, he replied, "I can't see it."

"Why can't you see it, I should like to know; haven't you clest"

"Yes; but some dead woman's hair covers

"Sam, did you see Mr. Johnson, the new over-seer?" "Yes, massa; I met him down by the cotton gin," "He's a good looking fellow, isn't he?" "Well, massa, he talks like a good looking man; he made a bow—dat's all he said."

### for the farmer.

HOW TO BELECT I HORSE.

The Veterinary Gazette gives the following plain and practical summary of the things a man should look at and consider before he buys a

should look at and consider before is boys a horse:

The first question he must put to himself is,
"What uses do I want this animal for? Do I
want him for a hunter, a back, a trapper, or a carriage horse!" We will presente that he wants a hunter: "size" is the first thing to be observed.
"Rather overhorsed than underhorsed" is an exceedingly practical and wholesome motto.

exceedingly practical and wholesome motte.

The question of height having been satisfactorily settled, the next requirement is that the animal should be "long and low."

The word "low" more particularly is applied to the desire that the animal should not be legged nor cocked up. If he has the points well shown and developed, to which we shall presently allude, and the average standard fixed at 15.3, then the "long and low" axiom will be fulfilled.

These being settled, the next thing a man should be satisfied of is "breed." Without "blood" a hunter is of no use. "Blood" gives stamina, emulation and intelligence; and when the under-bred, lumbering beast is licked to a stand-still, the wiry, well-bred "weed" will be going on. Even a weak specimen of the thoroughbred will often give the "go by" to an apimal possessing more muscular development, but lacking in aristocratic descent.

And now to further points, and we will begin with the head. This should be small; the skin of the muzzle should be fine and sensitive, and the nostrils broad; the eyes should be bright, large, and displaying intelligence, and the forehead broad; there should be long; a short car is a wign of a want of blood; the teeth should then be carrfully observed.

His head should be well set on a neck neither

jaw, and the ears should be long; a short ear is a sign of a want of blood; the teeth should then be carefully observed.

His head should be well set on a neck neither too long nor too short; long, necked horses very often turn out or are rearers; short-necked horses are generally under-bred.

The neck is one of the most important parts in the symmetry of the animal; it should have great muscular development, just below the fine crest, from which the name takes its origin, and should blend without any appearance of "humber" into the shoulders and withers. The wind-pipe should be large.

We now arrive at the shoulders. A reliable knowledge of what constitutes a good or had shoulder is only to be learnt from actual experience. The first great necessity exists in the "slant". By this we mean that the line from the point of the shoulders to the withers should be of great oldiquity; the withers should rise up to a point ("sharp withers,") and blend with a gentle curve into the muscles forming the anterior part of the back; the points of the shoulders should be placed well forward, by which means greater length of the humerus is obtained, and the leverage on the limb below proportionately increased. The shoulders, taken as a whole, should not be "shelly;" that is to say, although the muscles run into a finely developed line at the withers, they should, on the great expanse of the shoulders, stand out boldly and prominently. A well developed shoulder conduces greatly to the length of the horse, for if the obliquity of it is great, i.e., well laid back, a not very inconsiderable portion of the "trunk" of the animal is thus well accounted for.

The part measuring from just behing the with-

proper season to wage successful war upon the invaders.

Dissolve in six gallons of water one pound of concentrated lye, stir in five or six pounds of any kind of foul grease, and three pints of coal oil, and swab thoroughly with the wash, the trunks of all kinds of fruit trees from the ground as high up as you can reach. We will warrant it to kill nits and eggs, and bogs, and worms innumerable, and improve the general health of the tree.

Go after the tent caterpillar with any kind of blazing torch fixed to a pole. You will find them all in at night, and you can easily burn every one of them out of house and home and out of your orchard.

Pursue the peach-tree borer with a sharp stick—no, the sharp end of an old file is the thing. Wherever you find a blister of gum exuding, bore in; you'll find a borer there—or ought to. Bore him to death without merey, and dab into the wound a pinch of common brown soap.—Ex.

Loss in Stacking Hay.—A farmer of sound judgment, and large experience in enting and storing bay, estimates his own loss in stacking at twenty-five per cent. He cuts probably a hundred tons a year, and stacks a fifth part of it for want of barn room. He has very properly made up his mind to build a new barn. We think his estimate is not wide of the mark. There is a large loss from moulding at the bottom of the stack, and old rails, boards, or straw, will not wholly prevent it. Then the whole external surface for three or four inches is weather-beaten, and loses much of its sweetness; and it is not improbable that this loss of aroma extends through the whole stack. The conviction is universal A LADY recently dressing for a ball, surprised her husband with the inquiry:

"My dear, how does my hair look?"

"I don't know, he replied, "I can't see it."

"Why can't you see it, I should like to know; haven't you esea?"

"Yes; but some dead woman's hair covers yours."

It is needless to say there was a slight disturbance in the family, and somebody was called a brute.

A FARMER on the road between Charlton and

A FARMER on the road between Charlton and Worcester, having been terribly annoyed by drummers, put up the sign: "No sewing machine wanted. Got one!" It was of no use, however; the next drummer wanted to see the machine. Be now the farmer has put out: "Small-pox," and says that works first rate.

"Is Miss B. at home?" asked Mr. 8. of the Irish girl who answered the ring at the door. "Yis, she is, sir." "Is she engaged?" "An' its engaged you say? Faith, an' I can't tell ye, sir; but she kissed Mr. V. last evening, as if she had not seen the like uv him, an' it's engaged I be'lave they are, sir."

"Dogs the razor take hold well?" inquired a harber of a man who was undergoing the operation of shaving on Saturday night.

"Yes," was the reply, "it takes hold first rate, but don't let go worth a cent."

In regard to killing Canada third.

In regard to killing Canada third.

In regard to killing Canada thistles by plowing and hoeing, a correspondent of the New York Farmers' Club says he has a piece of land that has been hoed 15 years, and there are ten thistles now to one when he commenced. He succeeds better in mowing them when in blossom.

To DESTROY TICKS.—A correspondent of the Country Gentleman says that if a sheep or a calf is covered with a rubber or leather spread, or thick blanket, and a tobacco spoke made under this cover tick and nit will be destroyed in half an hour or less.

### Our Scrap Book.

THE NAME IN THE BARK

Once more in the dewy more, I came through the whispering o any fevered check, soft, breezy is The ribboned and tancelled gram Leaned over the flattering glass, se anny waters trilled the same le

To the gray old birch I came, Where I whittled my schoolboy n mble squirred once more ran akipple The blackbirds down among The siders noisily aung, nder the blackberry-brier whistled

infan; reacuse as a sign; sign; stooping a little, I found A half-healed, curious wound, cieut scar in the bark, but no initial of mine!

Then the wise old boughs overhead Took counsel together and said— to burn of their leafy lips, like a murms passed.—
"He is bouly carving a name. In the tough old wrinkles of fame; the as deep as he may, the lines will last!"

Badly I pondered awhile,
Then lifted my soul with a smile,
aid: "Not cheerful men, but anxious
Suil harring ourselves with the kai
As we toil at the letters of life,
marring a little the rind, never piere
the tree."

And now by the rivulet's brink I leisurely saunter and think, the this strife will appear, when run.
If then the real I am,
Descend from the heavenly con where the shadow I seem, of

THE CONFEDERATE BATTLE-PLAG

The New Orleans Pionyume publishes the following letter from General Beauregard to Captain Preble, United States Navy, concerning the origin of the Confederate battle-flag:

DEAR SIR.-In answer to the juquiries con DEAR SIR.—In answer to the inquiries con-tained in your letter of the 3d inst., relative to the origin of the Confederate "battle-flag," and the devices of the Louisiana State flag on the City Hall of New Orleans when Commodore Far-ragut appeared before this city in April, 1862, I give you with pleasure the following informa-tion:

point ("sharp withers,") and blend with a gentle curve into the muscles forming the anterior part of the back: the points of the shoulders should be placed well forward, by which means greater length of the humerus is obtained, and the leverage on the limb below proportionately increased. The shoulders, taken as a whole, should not be "shelly;" that is to say, although the muscles run into a finely developed line at the withers, they should, on the great expanse of the shoulders, at and out beddy and prominently. A swell ders, stand out beddy and prominently. A swell developed shoulder conduces greatly to the length of the horse, for if the obliquity of it is great, i.e., the point placed well forward, and the withers well laid back, a not very inconsiderable portion of the "trunk" of the animal is thus well accounted for.

The part measuring from just behind the withers round the body of the horse constitutes the "girth." This cannot be too deep, for, as it forms the principal part of the cavity in which the lungs are situated, lack of depth of girth will generally be associated with failure of staying powers. The muscles of the back should run in a straight line from the curvature behind the withers, where they should rise in a slight arch. The should be a great index of speed, strength and jumping powers, as is most particularly exceptified in the greyhound and hare.

The trunk itself, bound on each side by the rise, should be well rounded, and the flanks well, its double of the with the greyhound and hare.

The trunk itself, bound on each side by the rise, should be well rounded, and the flanks well, its double of the states are an animal provers, as is most particularly exceptified in the greyhound and hare.

The trunk itself, bound on each side by the rise, should be well rounded, and the flanks well, its abould be broad, and merge into a symmetrical union with the quarters.

No matter what breed you have, something is necessary to reach the highest success in raising good milkers. It is a great thing to No matter what breed you have, something is necessary to reach the highest success in raising good milkers. It is a great thing to have good blood, whether it be Ayrshire, Jersey or Short Horn grades, but apart from this important advantage, the course of treatment in raising a milker is somewhat different from raising a beef animal, or an animal for labor.

The calf should be well fed and petted while young. Well fed, to induce a rapid growth, so as to enable the heifer to come in early; petted, to make her gentle and fond of the presence of her keepers. Fondling helps to create a quiet disposition, so important in a dairy cow, and this education must begin when young. For a milker we wond, have the heifer come in at two years old, and if she has been well kept, so as to have attained a good size, she is then old enough to become a cow. She will give more milk for coming in early. It forms the habit of giving milk, and habit, von know, is a sort of second nature.

attained a good size, she is then old enough to be come a cow. She will give more milk for coming in early. It forms the habit of giving milk, and habit, you know, is a sort of second nature. An older bull is better. We use too many young bulls. A three or four year old is far better as a stockgetter than a yearling, and many prefer a five or six year old than any other. After the heifer has come in, let her feed be regular. Clover is preferred to all others of the stall feed. A little outmeal induces a large flow. Indian meal is rather fattening. In bad weather, give her a clean airy stall.—Massachusetts Ploughman.

Look After the Fruit Trees.

Now is the time to be on the alert, and look after the welfare of your frait trees. From this date to about the last of September the whole region of horticultural posts are out on their summer campaign. Consequently this is the most proper season to wage successful war upon the invaders.

Dissolve in six gallons of water one pound of concentrated lye, stir in five or six pounds of any kind of foul grease, and three pints of coal oil, and swab thoroughly with the wash, the trunks of all kinds of fruit trees from the ground as high

The State flag referred to be used in the Department of Southerners will always gladly rally in a just cause.

The State flag referred to by you was adopted as our national battle flag, to which southerners will always gladly rally in a just cause.

The State flag referred to by you was adopted.

cause.

The State flag referred to by you was adopted by the Secession Convention, and contained thirteen stripes; four blue, six white and three red, commencing at top with the colors as written. The "union" was red, with its sides equal to the width of seven stripes; in its centre was a single pale yellow star, with five points.

I remain yours very truly,

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

CAPT. GEO. HY. PREBLE, U. S. Navy, Naval Scudezvous, Boston Navy-Yard, Mass.

That familiarity with prominent public men, peculiar to American freedom, which compists in calling them by any name except that given them by their godfathers and godnothers in their baptism, is strongly marked in the case of Mr. Horace Greeley. Mr. Greeley has not been many weeks before the public as a candidate for the Presidency, but he is already affectionately referred to by his supporters among the press as "Old Horace," "Old Honesty," "Old Honest Horace," "the Honest Old Farmer," who Old Man," "Old White Cost," "Old White Hat," "Old Tree-Chopper," "the Sage of Chappaqua," "the Doctor," and "Our Later Franklin." The opponents of the Cincinnati nomince have taken note of the tendency, and kindly suggest a few more pet names. Mr. Greeley might, they say, he referred to as "Old Bah-bonds," and "Old Four Hundred Millions," suggestive of the offer to Mr. Lincoln to buy a peace; and "Old Niagara," or "Old Frontier," or "Old Cataract," commensorative of the peace performance at that famons fall; and "Old Let-emgo," meaning the Sonthern States in 1860-61, and "Old Away-with-Lincoln," playfully significant of the Greeley proposition to set that President aside in 1861, and "Old Root-hog-ordie," embracing the fraternal advice which Mr. Greeley gave to the freedmen, and "Old Root-hog-ordie," embracing the fraternal advice which Mr. Greeley gave to the freedmen, and "Old What-do-I-know-about-it," "Old Garden Sass," and with a aly reference to the possibilities of the contest, "Old Price Strawberry," "Old What-do-I-know-about-it," "Old Garden Sass," and with a aly reference to the possibilities of the contest, "Old Price Strawberry," "Old What-do-I-know-about-it," "Old Garden Sass," and with a aly reference to the possibilities of the contest, "Old Price Strawberry," "Old What-do-I-know-about-it," "Old Garden Sass," and sith a aly reference to the possibilities of the contest, "Old Procection," "High Old Tariff," "Old Bessemer," and "Old Wooden Screws."—Pall Mall Gasetle. Greeley's Nick-Names.

THE farther we are from the poles the swifter, of course, is the rotation of our world on its own axis. At St. Petersburg, in sixty degrees latitude, the speed of rotation is nine miles a minute. At Paria, eleven miles and a half. On the equatorial line, the rapidity of its motion is not far from eighteen miles a minute.

A BEAUTIFUL thought is thus suggested in the Koran:—"Angels, in the grave, will not question thee as to the amount of wealth thou hast left behind thee, but as to what deeds thou hast done in the world to entitle thee to a seat among the blest."

What a giorious work; this would be, if all its inhabitants could say, with Shakspeare's Shepberd: "Sir, I am a true laborer; I care that I wear; owe no man hate; covy no man's happines; glad with other men's good; content-with my farm." WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Nosh Webster and Aaron Burr all attended the same school in Gosben Or-ange County, N. Y., in the days of their boyheed.

### Aseful and Curious.

TOUATT'S CURE FOR EXPROPEORIA

A celebrated London physician, in a latter to a professional friend, at Leeda, says: "Every year produces an infallible nostrum for hydrophobia. The malady, novertheless, exists in all its unknown mystery and terror. Except that it is believed to be purely a disease of the nervous system, nothing is known of the virus or its laws of propagation; so I have long dismissed keeping a list of remedies for the developed disease. Yet you will be astonished if I add, shat I believe it never, or almost never, need be taken even from the maddest of dogs. About twenty-five years ago, more or less, I was sent for to see the present Lord L—then a five, healthy lad, who, it was said, had been licked, not only over the lips, but within the mouth, by a little terrier, which was found sitting on the sleeping lad's chest and dipping his tongue into his master's open mouth, The demeanor of the dog alarmed the Lord L—, and I was called in to ascertain the fact of the dog being or not being mad:

"Now on this point I did not consider myself any authority, and so sent for Sir Benjamin Brodic, who, though agreeing with me as to the probable madness of the dog, nevertheless desired that the late Mr. Youatt, the veterinary surgeon and most remarkable man, should be appealed to. He at once pronounced the dog as laboring under hydrophobia, and, turning to me, added: 'Hyou will come to me in five days to our dog hospital, we can dissect the animal.' I did so, and found the dog dead, and Youatt busy in opening the carcass, I naturally was shy in touching the animal, and asked him if he were not afraid. 'No,' he answered, 'I have repeatedly been bitten by most undoubted patients—(there were several in cribs there then, which I saw alive)—and I never have any fear.' I asked him how often he had been bitten; he told me eight times; and then he called his assistant porter and asked him how often he had been be been bitten; he, I think, owned to at least eight, and I believe ten, undoubted introductions of the virus; and, be it remembered, that

"Yonatt then told me that his remedy was to allow the common nitrate of silver, easily procurable, filter into the wound; it decomposes the saliva, and in doing this destroys the virus. Whenever I am bitten I have a remedy sure and at hand, and no fear of the disease supervening. The actual cantery, the caustic potass and excision, are, in my opinion, unsafe and liable to fail. The nitrate of silver, chases the poison into the very capillaries, and neutralizes it. Since I have known this I always use it to any bite of a dog, sound or not, and am at rest. The above was stated in some blue book about thirty years ago, by Youatt. Brodie and I acted on it, and made poor young Lord I.—'s lips, palate and throat as black as that of a thorough-bred mad terrier; and he, if you ever see him, will tell you this tale.

The poison of hydrophobia remains latent on an average six weeks; the part heals over, but there is a pimple or wound, more or less irritable; it then becomes painful, and the germ, whatever it is, becomes ripe for dissemination into the system, and then all hope is gone. Nevertheless, between the time of the bite and the activity of the wound previous to dissemination, the caustic or nitrate of silver is a sure preventive; after that, it is as useless as all the other means. The best mode of application of the nitrate of silver is by introducing it solidly into the wound. If healed over, the cicatrix should be rubbed and causticated away entirely." "Youatt then told me that his remedy was to

Ice-Creum and Water Ices. Pine Apple Ice-Cream.—Pare a ripe, heicy pine apple, chop it up fine and pound it to extract the juice. Cover it with sugar, and let it lie awhile in a bowl. When the sugar has entirely melted, strain the juice into a quart of good cream, and add little less than a pound of loaf sugar. Beat up the cream and freeze it in the same manner as common jee-cream.

common ice-cream.

Carrant Ice-cream.—Put one large spoonful and a half of currant jelly lute a basin with half a gill of syrup, squeeze in one lemon and a half, add a pint of cream and a little cochineal, then pass it through a sieve and fipish in the general way. Water Ices .- Water ices are made with the juice of the orange, lemon, raspberry or any other sort of fruit, sweetened and mixed with water. To make orange water ice, mix with one pint of water, the strained juice of three fine oranges, and that of one lemon. Rub some fine sugar on the real of the orange, to give it the flavor. Make the recl of the orange, to give it the flavor. Ma it very swee, and freeze it. Lemon ice is ma in the same manner.

Orange Water Ice.—Take as many oranges as will be necessary, cut them in half, press the juice from them; take the pulp carefully from the rind, and put if in a bowl, pour a little boiling water on it, stir it well and strain it through a sieve; mix this with the orange juice, and stir in as much sugar as will make a rich syrup. If the oranges are fine, rub some of the angar on the the oranges are fine, rub some of the sugar on the peel to extract the essence. Freeze it like ice-cream.

Lemon Water Ice.—Rub on sugar the clean rinds of lemons, squeeze the juice of twelve lemons, strain them, boit the augar into a strong thick syrup, add to the juice half a pint of water or good barely water, sweeten it with your syrup, add the white of an egg and jelly.

Currant Fresh Water Ice.—Pass through a sieve a pint of currants, then add to them four onnees of powdered sugar and one pint of water, strain and freeze it rich.—Bettie, in Germantown Tel.

Cooking Vegetables.

Green Pras.—They are best when first gathered and shelled. They lose their "flavor and sweetness by being kept; but if kept, do not shell them until they are needed. Put them in while, the water boils, and only have just enough to cook them done. Season with salt, pepper and a good anpply of butter. A they have been kept, or if they are not a sweet kind, they are greatly improved by the addition of a spoonful of angar, and, if a little old and yellow, a piece of saleratus. Apother method is said to be an improvement. Place in your sance-pan or boiler several leaves of lettuce, put in your peas, with an ounbe of butter or two quarts of peas; cover the pan or boiler close, and place it over the fire; in thirty minutes they are ready for the table. Season with pepper and salt, &c. It is said they are better than when cooked in water. Green peas should be boiled from twenty to sixty minutes, according to their age.

String Brans.—Select those only that are tender, cut off the ends, and wash them well, take a handful and lay them even, and cut them very fine with a sharp knife on a board or table. Put them in when the water boils, and if very tender they will require but half an hour; if not, longer. Season as peas.

Camage — All regulates of this species should Cooking Vegetables.

tender they will require but half an hour; if not, longer. Season as peas.

CABBAGE.—All vegetables of this species should be carefully examined and washed, cut in two, and placed in cold water awhile, with a little common salt thrown into it. It is said that this will draw out the worms or insects, and that they will sink to the bottom, so that greens or cabbages may be made free from any thing of the kind. They should be boiled an hour or more, and the water pressed out before sent to the table. They should be kept in the cellar, or in a hole in the ground.

ANTIDOTE FOR POISONS.—A plain farmer writes ms: "It is now over twenty years since I learned that sweet oil would kill the bite of a rattle-snake, not knowing that it would cure other kinds of poison. Practice, observation and experience have taught me that it will cure poison of any kind, both on man and beast. The patient must take a spoonful of it internally and bathe the wound for a cure. To cure a horse it requires eight times as much as fur a man. One of the most extreme cases of snake bites occurred eleven years ago. It had been twenty days standing, and the patient had been given up by his physician. I gave him a spoonful of the oil, which effected a cure. It will cure bloat in cattle caused by fresh clover. It will cure sting of bees, spider and other insects, and persons who have been poisoned by a low running vine called ivy—Home and Health.

GINGER BEER POWDERS.—Take two drachme of powdered white sugar, five grains of powdered ginger, twenty-six grains of carbonate of sods; mix and wrap in blue paper; thirty grains of tartaricacid; wrap in white paper. For use dissolve the contents of the blue paper in a tumbler three-fourths filled with water, add the seid from the white paper, stir it up, and drink as soon as dissolved.

"Many a housewife," says a correspondent of the Meine Farmer, may be glad to know that, when she has a piece of fresh meat which she wishes to keep a few days, that it can be success-fully done by placing it in a dish and covering it with buttermilk. I have practiced the plan for

SPRINKLE a little brown angar on live scale or a hot iron in your room, and the amoke of it will banish the meaquitoes for the night. The essence of pennyroyal sprinkled on the pillow of the bed, will have the same effect.

A corresponding a scure for that disease, a combina-tion, tincture of aconite, tiacture of Iodine, and lead water. Such a compound may be easily warranted to kill be cure. SALRODA will bleach very white; one good special is enough for a kettle of clothes.

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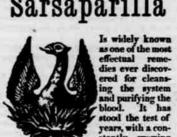
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